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1945

# Some Wartime Guideposts



**FOR 1945  
4-H CLUB PROGRAMS**

*Contributed by Federal Extension Specialists  
Extension Service • U.S. Department of Agriculture*

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## FOREWORD

The large number of requests we had for last year's 4-H Wartime Guideposts, prepared by extension specialists to aid in carrying on 4-H Club projects, with the accent on war, is ample proof of the usefulness of this type of information. We are issuing this 1945 edition knowing that all State extension specialists will wish to adapt the suggestions to the needs of their States and to the communities within their respective States.

In one respect the needs will be the same as last year. Irrespective of the immediate outcome of military activities, we are told, by everyone from the War Food Administrator down, that food is as important as ever in 1945. The goals set are in most instances even higher. The material enclosed will, therefore, be of considerable help, particularly that based on the findings of the National Outlook Conference.

As we go into 1945, however, there is an additional goal for extension workers with regard to projects for 4-H Clubs and all youth. Youth needs the inspiration, which 4-H Club work is developed to provide, more now than ever before. The shock of being thrown into war, as we were at the time of Pearl Harbor, serves to bring out all that is courageous and noble in a people. Likewise, as we unfortunately learned after the First World War, the easing or cessation of hostilities often serves to bring about a generally lowered concept of moral values. In extension work, and particularly in 4-H Club work, much can be done now in the way of strengthening the spiritual and moral defense of rural youth against the psychological let-down and confusion that may come when the fighting stops.

As we face 1945, the Nation is grateful for the many far-reaching services which 4-H Club boys and girls have rendered on the fighting fronts and on the civilian front. Now it is up to those of us who have much to do with the guidance of the 4-H projects, to make sure that we retain in 4-H Club work the spirit of wholesomeness and moral courage which has had so much to do with making our boys and girls strong in body and spirit.

*M. L. Wilson*

Director of Extension Work

## DEVELOPING NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY 4-H CLUB PROGRAMS

J. Douglas Ensminger  
Extension Rural Sociologist

If Extension is to reach and work effectively with at least 75 percent of the rural boys and girls of 4-H Club age and hold their interest we will have to give more attention to neighborhood and community organization. Our big job is to help neighborhood and community leaders see the need for strong 4-H Clubs which include all the boys and girls. Through a more systematic and scientific approach to organization we can reach and hold a far larger number of rural boys and girls in our 4-H programs.

The responsibility for mobilizing all boys and girls and enrolling them in appropriate 4-H Clubs must be a community responsibility. Then, and only then, will we have strong, vital 4-H Clubs built solidly on firm family and community needs.

Through a more systematic neighborhood and community approach for all extension education the 4-H program can be properly coordinated with the extension education for farm and homemaking in giving leadership to community living.

## PROJECT ORGANIZATION WITH EMPHASIS ON LABOR-SAVING PRACTICES

C. C. Malone  
Extension Economist

4-H Club members should plan their projects to achieve the most food or fiber per unit of labor. The following checks should be made for all projects:

1. Of the projects available, special consideration should be given to those that can be carried out on a scale large enough to permit efficient use of time and facilities. A unit of 5 calves takes little more time to care for than 1; 200 chickens require little more time than 25; a garden large enough to meet the needs of the entire family requires less time proportionately than care of a few short rows; tools need to be cleaned and put away regardless of the time they are used.

2. Conduct the projects as they would be conducted commercially, omitting the frills and time-consuming luxuries that never pay dividends. The time consumed per unit of production of 4-H projects should not be greater than the time required for similar production in regular farm operations.



3. Carefully analyze all the steps usually followed in carrying a project to see if time cannot be saved in doing the work. Parents also can be assisted in analyzing other farm operations, especially farm chores, for time-saving changes. Make a chart showing all the trips made from building to building and job to job in doing chores. By means of this chart, possible timesaving short cuts can be detected and applied. Leaders and 4-H Club members can assist in instructing inexperienced farm workers in doing jobs the easiest, safest, and fastest way.

Since nearly every farm boy and girl will be pressed for time, every operation should be carefully analyzed for its labor requirements. Unless the analysis shows that the time spent is paying dividends in the production of food and fiber, it should be questioned and perhaps a different procedure worked out that would provide more efficient use of time.

#### 4-H MEMBERS' FINANCIAL PROGRAM

James L. Robinson  
Extension Economist

Maximum production by 4-H members to meet war needs calls for financing by the use of money just as production by their parents must be financed. Also, members will use their own resources, however limited they may be, before borrowing money, just as their parents do. The best use 4-H Club members can make of their money is to increase their essential production whenever possible.

Many club members, however, should increase their production still further through the use of credit. A large majority of them as in the past will be financed by their parents. But production credit associations and banks are granting loans to thousands of these young people and would be glad to serve thousands more. Many club leaders are handling these loans according to plans especially designed to fit the needs of club members. The production credit associations use a group loan plan that also provides training in cooperation.

Before credit is used, each 4-H Club member should consider carefully two phases of the undertaking: (1) Will the loan increase the profit to be made on the project? and (2) How will the money be obtained to pay the debt? On work-stock and breeding-cattle loans, plans should be made to pay at least one-third of the debt within 12 months. This usually calls for income from cash-crop or meat-animal projects or off-the-farm work.

Whether the money is obtained from a parent or from a credit agency, it should be handled in a businesslike manner. This is usually more easily effected if a note is signed. Sometimes a chattel mortgage should also be given. These steps familiarize the member with the usual credit forms and procedures which they will need to use when they run a farm for themselves.

When obtaining loans from credit agencies, young people also make themselves personally known to these leaders and so establish credit ratings that may be of great help later.

All 4-H Club members should use part of their income to buy war bonds as many bonds as they can pay for without interfering with their production programs and a minimum of personal expenses. The 4-H Club members in this way serve three important ends: (1) They help to finance the war, (2) they do their part to hold down prices; and (3) they learn thrift, which will be a factor for success in their chosen vocations.

Such savings are easier to make now than they have been in the past, or are likely to be in the future, because 4-H members are making more profits out of their production projects and there is less call for spending their money on gasoline, clothes, and other scarce articles. Later, the war bonds bought will provide the means for obtaining additional education, getting a start in farming, setting up housekeeping, or paying for worthwhile recreation.

Sometimes members will be so favorably situated that they can combine their production and savings program by raising breeding livestock for their future use (not buying high-priced purebreds) alongside the meat animals to provide food for freedom, or by getting needed equipment which they can use for a number of years.

## FARM ACCOUNTING

Z. L. Galloway  
Extension Economist

The farm is a business. To be successful it must be conducted according to sound business principles. Club work on the whole will be more effective in contributing to the war effort, and in preparing boys and girls for successful farm life in the post-war period, if more emphasis is given to better business methods. These include better records and more efficient planning for the future welfare of the business.

Members of 4-H Clubs should assume responsibility for some worthwhile wartime phase of the business activities on the farm. This will not only give the club members valuable experience, but will be appreciated greatly by older members of the family. Club members can make a contribution to the war efforts of the farm and the Nation through keeping records of financial and production activities on the farm and through farm and home planning. These may be simple financial records of one or more important enterprises; or complete financial records, including inventories, for the entire farm, and a record of crop and livestock production. Plans may be limited to financial phases of operating the farm and home or they may include production and financial plans for the farm and farm home.



The need for adequate farm records, though always urgent, is much more pressing now than formerly. Under present income-tax regulations almost all commercial farmers will be required to file income-tax returns. Accurate income-tax returns on the farm business cannot be prepared without records, kept up-to-date throughout the year. Without financial records many items of expense and some items of receipt will be overlooked. Moreover, a farmer cannot report on the accrual basis unless he has farm records set up on that basis.

The need for much larger supplies of food and fiber from American farms during the present emergency has made it desirable that each farm expand production as much as possible with the labor, machinery, and power available on the farm. On each farm there are some enterprises, crops, and livestock that can be expanded to better advantage than others. This is due to the way in which the several enterprises use the various factors of production, such as land, labor, machinery, and supplies. Farm records on your own farm are the most important source of useful information upon which to base plans for adjusting production of the farm. These records furnish indispensable information bearing on which enterprises can best be expanded and which should be contracted or held nearly the same.

Farm records are helpful in obtaining credit on a sound basis at fair interest rates. The Farm Credit and Farm Security Administrations, insurance companies, local banks, and other institutions lending money to farmers usually want to know what progress the farmer has been making financially before a new loan is made. Financial statements covering 2 or 3 years' operation of the farm offer the soundest basis for extending farm credit.

Farm records well kept are the best possible means of knowing the farm business, its strong and its weak points. Intimate knowledge of the business side of the farm is the first essential in being able to plan and adjust the various phases of the business to attain the fullest production of which it is capable. A careful study of the farm records offers the most dependable basis for constructive farm planning. Records of the principal enterprises on the farm will enable the manager to get greater efficiency in the production of these enterprises, and, to that extent, increase the efficiency of the entire farm.

## HOME MANAGEMENT

Mary Rokahr

Extension Economist-Home Management

### 1945 4-H Club home management emphasis.

In the hands of farm families are more than 2½ billion dollars' worth of war savings. Many farm families will want to improve their houses, buy new household equipment, as well as a new car, or farm machinery equipment. The 4-H Club program should show 4-H boys and girls how to make their own financial plans and how to help with the family's plans.

All war savings should not be spent during 1945. Much should be held over, to be used wisely during future years. "Decide in haste, repent in leisure" is a motto worth heeding in 1945.

Besides making financial plans, 4-H boys and girls can be of real help in 1945 by learning how to make house plans, developing skills in house construction, painting, wallpapering, refinishing floors, walls, and furniture. Manual dexterity is always important; but skill in planning, thinking, and evaluating is of equal importance. 4-H Club work can help boys and girls to become better planners.

#### 1945 home management topics.

1. What 4-H boys and girls should know about handling their wartime savings.
2. How to simplify farm and home chores. (Demonstrations by 4-H Club members.)
3. What 4-H boys and girls can do to improve their farm homes.
4. Home safety: How 4-H boys and girls can cut down the number of home accidents.

#### Teaching management through all 4-H Club activities.

"Management" is concerned with knowledges and decision-making ability as well as manual dexterity. Every 4-H boy and girl needs training in management as well as manual skills. It is not easy to teach people how to think, how to plan, and how to solve everyday problems in a skillful manner.

In 1945, in all 4-H Club programs emphasis can well be given to helping boys and girls with planning and decision making whether it be in clothing, poultry, food and nutrition, child care, corn, house furnishing, or calf clubs. Public demonstrations, plays, radio talks, and other ways of reaching 4-H Club members can well stress "planning" as a basic consideration.

If the European war ends in 1945 it will be important for 4-H Club leaders and members alike to take a long look ahead. How 4-H Club members use their war savings will help to decide the kind of life we shall have 10 years from now. Home-management programs should not tell 4-H Club members how to spend their money, but should help them decide on their current and long-time goals and teach them to make their own decisions wisely regarding the use of their money.

After the war the markets will be flooded with all kinds of household equipment, house furnishings, and other products that farm people will want to buy. Some of these products will be well worth the money, others will not. The 4-H boy and girl who know what to look for when buying clothes, paint, lumber, or livestock, will be repaid many times. Consumer education should be in the fore in 1945 4-H Club programs.



### Farm house improvement.

Many farm families hope to remodel their houses or build new houses in 1945 and the coming years. What can 4-H boys and girls do to help? Here is a list.

1. With the help of parents, brothers, and sisters make a list of the improvements that are needed -- estimate the cost.
2. Help collect good building ideas from magazines and other sources. Make a scrapbook on the needed improvements--how to repair a roof, fix the steps, or install a new sink and drain.
3. Learn to paint, mix cement, lay bricks, refinish furniture, or whatever skills are needed to make the improvements.
4. Help make house plans. The game "Planning the House" is available from Arkansas Extension Service.
5. Help collect lumber, stones, or gravel from the farm for improvements.
6. Learn to make simple electric repairs, or if electricity is not available study house wiring plans and good lighting fixtures to be ready when electricity comes.
7. Efficient arrangements save motions and time. Plan improvements that will save steps. Check plans by counting the steps you take in doing the dishes, peeling potatoes, or some other household task.

### Work simplification in the home.

Simplifying the work in the home and developing efficiency skills continue to be important. 4-H Club girls will always have the responsibility of keeping their rooms and homes clean and orderly, assisting in the planning and preparation of meals and the care of children, and at times assuming entire responsibility for the management of the household.

The program can be organized as a separate 4-H home-management project or on an activity basis, so that 4-H Club girls will be given credit for assistance with any household task. Whatever the household task for which the 4-H Club girl is responsible, here is a suggested procedure for her to follow:

1. Know why it is necessary to do the piece of work.
2. Know and use the best ways to do it.
3. Learn to do the job in the least amount of time.
4. Plan the work so that adequate light and working equipment are available; avoid extra steps or motions.

5. Plan to do the job when it fits in with other jobs that need to be done.

Many of the jobs 4-H Club girls will do in 1945, such as washing dishes, sweeping floors, dusting furniture, washing clothes, and peeling potatoes, will have to be done over and over. One way to help these girls to become "motion minded" in doing their tasks would be to analyze the job. Have 4-H girls write down exactly how the task is done now, and how it may be improved by using the principles of work simplification such as those in relation to sitting comfortably, letting gravity help, having both hands work instead of one, making the job safer, using a better tool, arranging work so that everything is within elbow reach, and using all possible help. With this information as a guide, work out an improved method. Effort should be made also to make these tasks interesting to the girls. Studies show that uninteresting tasks tire the doer most.

At farm and 4-H Club meetings such as on Achievement Day, and at home demonstration club meetings, 4-H Club girls can emphasize work simplification methods in demonstration. These demonstrations might include easier methods of doing repetitive jobs--stringing beans, peeling potatoes, using the pressure cooker, hanging up clothing, washing dishes, cleaning drawers, and numerous other household tasks.

#### Home Safety.

Thousands of people die yearly in farm homes as the result of accidental falls, burns, cuts, and bruises. 4-H Club members can aid greatly by repairing equipment, helping family members to acquire the desire for neatness and orderliness, and themselves practicing safer ways of doing their work. Team demonstrations in detecting farm and home hazards have already proved popular.

#### FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

##### Around the Peace Table at Home

Lydia Ann Lynde

Extension Specialist in Parent Education

This year will be very different from 1944.

We expect to be struggling with peace adjustments and at the same time trying to win the final hostilities. Young folk will be going into the services, while their brothers and neighbors will be coming back from months of trying war experiences. In the reconversion of industries some workers will be laid off and others pushed harder on the intense production needed to complete victory. Some changes in the production of food crops may be necessary. The air will be full of peace talk, rumors, fears, and worry. In every phase of our living there will be adjustments to make. All families will experience some confusion and strain.



In some measure we can relieve this confusion and strain by planning together in our homes how each family group will make the changes required by the eventual shift from war to peace. 4-H Club boys and girls can join in the discussion and do their part in making the adjustments.

In club meetings they can discuss:

1. Why protecting the development of children is important to the Nation.
2. How they can help children to grow.
3. How they can help children to grow happily.
4. Why we all need greater understanding and kindness.

Individually they can:

1. Discuss their 4-H plans with the family and try to select a project that fits into and will promote the family's plan.
2. Set the pace in the home by cheerfully making the most out of what they have.
3. Help to develop a greater kindness in the family.
4. Take over the care of a younger brother or sister, or help with the care of a little neighbor.
5. Survey the home for hazards and eliminate them for the protection of the children.
6. Teach little folk safe ways of jumping, climbing, carrying knives, and the like.
7. Arrange for playmates of the same age level for little brothers and sisters.
8. Help care for children at meetings, during church services, etc.
9. Encourage and lead in developing more family and neighborhood recreation.

#### Recreation.

1. As the war moves along toward peace many service men and women and industrial workers will return to rural homes. 4-H Club members can stimulate their neighborhoods and communities to plan projects in which these people can participate--for example, as leaders in recreation, discussion groups, or community-improvement planning groups.

2. Many young men have had to remain at home because their skills were needed there to complete the Nation's war effort. 4-H Clubs can honor these men through special programs, parties, or by giving letters or some token of appreciation.

3. There is a great need for more family and neighborhood play. 4-H Clubs can make some permanent game settings for each neighborhood, such as horseshoe courts, or facilities for box hockey and lawn bowling.

4. The toy supply is small and not very good. Toy making is still a good project. Make toys for younger brothers and sisters and for the community Christmas tree.

## FOODS AND NUTRITION

Miriam Birdseye  
Extension Nutritionist

Mary E. Loughhead  
Extension Specialist in Food Preservation

The food supply for civilians in 1945 may show unexpected shifts in abundances and shortages due to a variety of causes, such as lend-lease and military requirements.

Guideposts suggested for 1944 are still timely--for 4-H Club members to help stabilize the family food supply.

The most significant new development in food preservation in 1945 will be frozen-food lockers and individual home freezing equipment.

In States having a community type of organization, the following suggestions are made for evening community meetings of boys and girls. At such meetings a series of short demonstrations may be given, or a panel discussion held to point out parallels between feeding practices used in livestock production projects carried by members and the club member's need for using the basic seven foods to help him grow and to keep him vigorous.

1. Fitness, vigor, and general good health for every club member.
  - a. Older club members can take the lead in making a farm food supply plan for their families, and in keeping a record of their success in carrying it out.
  - b. Correlate your daily 4-H Score Card for food habits with the nationally featured basic seven foods, and continue to emphasize and teach good food habits during the years in which the members make their rapid growth.
  - c. Promote periodic health check-ups and correction of physical defects wherever local facilities permit. Interest club members in helping younger brothers and sisters to do the same. Volunteer club leaders need inspiration and help to make this a vital part of the program.
2. Encourage 4-H Club boys and girls to do their utmost in helping to plan, grow, and preserve a food supply as adequate as possible for family needs. This should be done through definite projects in gardening, canning, freezing, drying, storing, and also through special 4-H home labor projects.
  - a. Club members can take charge of the family victory garden, or a definite part of it, and help with the various garden activities.



- b. They may can a part or all of the fruits, vegetables, and meats included in the family canning budget and help to set up convenient shelves for canned products. Judging for quality, and exhibiting, can become important in days when so many adults are canning for the first time.
  - c. In many States 4-H Club members are helping to prepare foods--vegetables, fruits, and meats--for freezing in community frozen-food lockers or in home freezing units. The scientific background of variety selection and freezing techniques should appeal to teenage club members.
  - d. Providing appropriate indoor and outdoor storage facilities for home-grown fruits, vegetables, and cured meats, and watching to prevent deterioration during storage, are other big contributions for older club members to make.
  - e. Members can help to dry and dehydrate fruits, corn, and other vegetables. Some older boys can make dryers and dehydrators under direction.
  - f. Brining, an age-old method of conserving quantities of late-planted, quickly grown fall vegetables can be given attention as part of the home food supply.
3. Each 4-H Club member should be helped to work out a daily pattern for three meals which will be adequate for himself. Older club girls should work out patterns for the family's three meals a day and check these meals to see that they furnish the needed protective foods.
4. It is more necessary than ever for club girls to understand how to prepare and serve the "basic seven" foods in such a way as to keep the food values intact and to make them palatable. Efficiency and time-saving in food preparation are especially important now. Girls should be prepared to take considerable responsibility in the preparation of family meals, especially where mothers are doing outdoor or factory work.
- a. Packing lunches for members of the family who eat away from home is a service now rendered by thousands of club members enrolled in pack-a-lunch clubs.
  - b. Club members enrolled in hot school-lunch clubs have accepted definite responsibilities in connection with preparing and serving school lunches.
  - c. Outdoor cooking projects in some States add interest to the hikes and picnics that should form an important part of the 4-H Club member's recreation in wartime.

5. It is important for club members living on farms to understand the more important OPA regulations regarding the sale of home-grown and home-processed food and to help in the campaign to stamp out black markets.
6. Individual and team demonstrations, and exhibits, are traditional parts of the club program. These should be carefully planned to prepare club members to pass on to neighbors and to groups skills that need to be more widespread in the community. Examples might be canning techniques, care of pressure cookers, and simple food preparation techniques.

### CLOTHING

Alice Sundquist  
Extension Clothing Specialist

Never before has there been so much need for careful clothing planning. Shortages, the disappearance of low-priced lines of clothing, and higher clothing prices, are situations that have been felt by every farm family.

#### Project organization.

A 4-H clothing project can contribute to better clothing planning when each year's unit of work is organized around a theme of interest and benefit to the girl herself, such as: Accessories for school wear (for the beginner); a summer outfit; a cotton school outfit; a woolen school outfit; a cotton sports outfit; a woolen sports outfit, or even a whole wardrobe. Working out a real problem will give the girl experience and training in deciding what she should have. Then she can make those items which fit her needs and skills rather than making isolated garments which may not fit into her wardrobe.

#### High spots for this year.

1. There is a shortage of the better grades of leather for civilian use. Shoes are valuable and need the best of care. Club members can learn:
  - a. How to take daily care of shoes (polish, oil, air and keep in shape).
  - b. What to do with wet shoes.
  - c. Simple home repairs for shoes and overshoes.
2. When reconversion brings more clothing and textiles on the market, we will be faced with the problem of choosing between things of good and poor quality. There will be fabrics of new fibers and finishes. We must be prepared to buy wisely.



- a. Club members should have more information that will help them to make better selections of such items as fabrics, hose, undergarments, shoes, and sweaters.
- b. The club member should consider her needs in relation to the needs of the entire family and find out what can be allowed for spending. Make a personal clothing inventory and plan with the mother the project in relation to personal inventory and needs of other family members. Take into consideration what is to be done in a home economics class in school.

Continued emphasis on basic program.

A well-planned 4-H clothing club project, based on some plan of interest and value to the club girl, as already noted, should consider some items in each of the phases outlined below.

1. Care of clothing. Boys and girls can help take care of the family clothing. It is necessary to do a careful job; garments ruined are hard to replace, because of shortages. There is no place for waste.

- a. Club members can learn the best methods of laundering special garments that can't be put into the regular family wash, such as:
  - Woolen sweaters and skirts.
  - Rayon blouses and dresses.
  - Colored cotton hose and rayon hose.
- b. Better daily care and storage will keep clothing in good condition, always ready for wearing. Club members can:
  - (1) Hang clothes on hangers.
  - (2) Air clothing after wearing.
  - (3) Avoid getting clothing wrinkled by not overcrowding a closet.
  - (4) Learn to sew on fasteners correctly.
  - (5) Make improvements in clothes closet.
  - (6) Learn good pressing techniques.
  - (7) Do necessary repair work, using effective darning and mending methods.
  - (8) Store personal clothing to prevent damage from moths, mildew, or other sources.
- c. Club members can help with the family laundry and develop better methods of doing the job so that clothing and household linens will last until replacements can be made after the war.

2. Clothing construction. We are still concerned with the importance of continued production to bring the war to an end. Home sewing is an important wartime contribution. Every garment sewed, mended, altered, or remodeled helps to relieve the situation. Club members need to plan with their parents for the best use of garments and materials on hand. One remodeled article of clothing may be required as a part of a 4-H clothing club project.

Less time is available for sewing. Club members can help save time and energy for themselves and other members of the family by developing:

- a. Better arrangement and accessibility of frequently used sewing supplies to speed up work, such as for darning, mending, cutting out a garment, and sewing a garment. This may be a well-planned box, tray, bureau drawer, cupboard, closet, or part of a room.
- b. Good sewing techniques that are quick to do, have a professional look, and are durable.
- c. Improved standards in fitting and pressing.

Club members can also find many opportunities to assist at home by helping other members of the family with their clothing and clothing problems.

3. Clothing selection. Suitable and becoming clothing is important to one's sense of well-being. Club members should be able to select clothing that:

- Goes well with the clothes they have on hand.
- Makes the most of their best features--skin, eyes, hair, and figure.
- Is suited to the occasion.
- Is within the limits of their rightful share of the family clothing budget.
- Contributes to health and safety.

Club members should also become aware of the importance of labels and learn how to interpret them as guides to wise buying. They also need to understand the clothing situation as it affects them, (shoes and cotton) so that they can knowingly make their contribution toward relieving the present wartime situation.

#### Care of equipment.

Pins, needles, and scissors are still difficult to get. New sewing machines are not available. In addition, there is no manpower to service sewing machines. Club members can learn:



1. How to store sewing supplies and equipment to keep them in good condition.
2. How to keep a sewing machine in good running order.
3. How to clean a machine that has been neglected.

#### Parent cooperation.

In many cases parents take all responsibility in selecting and buying the supplies for the club member's project. These may or may not be what has been suggested by the leader or what the club member selected as a result of her club experience. To develop a better understanding of club work on the part of the parent, some provision should be made whereby the parent has a part in planning the club member's project work for the year. Through mutual consideration of suitable materials, (whether they are new or used) home sewing equipment, and the ability of the club member, the parent and club member together should be able to agree on the most suitable project work and supplies.

#### Demonstration by every club member.

Giving demonstrations is a valuable 4-H Club teaching method. Every club member should have the opportunity and responsibility of giving at least one demonstration before the club each year. Such a demonstration should be the result of some phase of the project work during the year or the solution of some special community problem.

Leaders need to see more demonstrations in order to learn how to develop their own demonstrations and to be able to assist club members in their preparations.

Demonstrations in club meetings come first. Further opportunities should be provided to present demonstrations in the community on such occasions as:

- Meetings of other 4-H Club groups.
- County events for youth.
- School, when it fits into the work.
- Meetings of adults.
- Neighborhood shopping center (in a store) during the shopping hours.

#### For the boys.

A number of States are keeping up with the trend toward providing home-economics education for boys as well as girls. Boys have become interested in "bachelor projects." In accordance with approved standards, these include various phases of the clothing project, such as:

Sewing on buttons.  
Mending tears and rips.  
Replacing worn pockets.  
Darning hose.  
Caring for and making home repairs on shoes and overshoes.  
Laundering and pressing clothing.  
Selecting clothing.  
Improving personal appearance.

### HOME INDUSTRIES

Reba Adams

Extension Specialist in Home Industries

#### Long-time 4-H objectives.

The long-time objectives of the home industries program in the 4-H Clubs are:

1. To aid boys and girls in discovering their creative and artistic talents.
2. To provide activities and instruction which will develop these talents.
3. To develop skills and construct useful articles that will make for efficiency in home and farm tasks. To improve the beauty and comfort of the home.
4. To develop hobbies which will encourage worth-while uses of the boys' and girls' leisure time. To encourage better home recreation.
5. To supplement the family income through the sale of such crafts as can be marketed.
6. To promote the habit of thrift through making practical use of native materials that otherwise would go to waste.
7. To develop character and personality. The participation in crafts (a) encourages resourcefulness and inventiveness, (b) provides for self-expression and emotional release, (c) stimulates judgment, (d) gives the worker self-confidence and often a sense of security.

#### Suggestions appropriate for 1945 4-H activities.

1. Hand weaving: Small frame weaving, Egyptian card weaving, table loom weaving.
2. Rug making from (a) old cloth material, (b) new scraps, (c) corn husks, (d) hosiery.



3. Chair seating: Native materials.
4. Basketry: Willowwork such as fruit baskets, sandwich trays, hot-bread baskets.
5. Clothing accessories: Purses, gloves, buttons, brooches, belts, boutonnieres made from native materials.
6. Pictures and plaques: Plastics; native or other materials.
7. Pottery: Hand-built pottery and clay modeling from home-prepared native clays.
8. Gourdcraft: Fruit and vegetable receptacles, lamps, bird houses and feeders, flower bowls, and grain carriers.
9. Recreational equipment: Toys, dolls, game equipment.
10. Woodwork: (a) Furniture with simple lines and made of wood not on the priority list, (b) Feeders for poultry, pigs, calves, (c) wood carving.
11. Leathercraft: (a) Preparation of skins from domestic and wild animals, (b) making jackets, harness, bags, gloves, and the like.
12. Splint basketry: Utility baskets for the farm, made from white oak, ash, or other appropriate materials.
13. Marketing: (a) Selling handicraft articles through (1) individual efforts, (2) gift shops, (3) handicraft guilds; (b) Collecting and selling native materials to city craftsmen, schools, and organizations.

Procedures. (Suggestions for leaders).

1. Furnish lists of sources of handicraft materials to club members.
2. Get local libraries to add handicraft instruction books to their shelves. Encourage club members to use these books.
3. Furnish bibliography of good handicraft books, bulletins, and magazines to club members.
4. Hold handicraft "work meetings" as often as possible. Two-day or three-day short course may be held during the summer when school is not in session. Include adequate "craft periods" in camp programs.
5. Furnish mimeographed instruction sheets as information for the boys and girls to take home with them after handicraft demonstrations.
6. Use home-industries project chairmen as local leaders.

7. Instruct the club members in gathering and preparing native materials for use in handicrafts.
8. Assist the members in finding markets for the articles made to sell.  
(a) instruct them in standardizing, labeling and packing, (b) help them make contacts with the buyers, (c) hold bazaars, and other types of sales when practical.

### CROP PRODUCTION

O. S. Fisher  
Extension Agronomist

The farmers of the United States have done it again--produced the largest food and feed crops ever produced--and have done it in spite of the many handicaps of a wartime agriculture. The 4-H Club members have had an important part in this great accomplishment, not only in carrying through their own projects to a successful completion but also in helping to carry the increased load on their own home farms and assisting their neighbors. With their older brothers and sisters away carrying on in the armed forces all over the world, the boys and girls in 4-H work, through their trained help, have made possible the huge production achieved in 1944.

A year ago I suggested that each 4-H Club boy and girl double his goal and have as a slogan, "Feed two fighters in 1944." I believe a large number of you have met that goal and many have exceeded it.

You cannot stand still. Unless you have a larger goal for 1945 you will not progress. Therefore, I would like to suggest that you have for your slogan for 1945, "Feed two fighters and one boy or girl in some war-torn country liberated by our fighting forces." You can make this even more realistic if you, in your own mind, decide that this boy or girl lives, for example, in France or Holland, or perhaps the Philippines.

You did help to get more seed produced in 1944, and as a result, we have more grass and legume seeds to use for better pastures and meadows. However, we do not yet have enough seed, and I would urge that more of you form seed-production clubs.

Much of this seed is needed in other countries. Perhaps you can feed your boy or girl friend in some other country by making possible better pastures and meadows in that country. Then your boy or girl friend may have milk and eggs to build him into a stronger man or woman.

It can be done. It will be done.

## HORTICULTURE

R. J. Haskell  
Acting Extension Horticulturist

A broad program of victory gardening that promotes food production, economy, health, recreation, and the building of better American citizens; is planned for 1945.

People in farm and urban areas are urged more than ever to grow enough good vegetables of the right kinds for good health to meet family requirements. More urban extension agents trained in horticulture will be needed to work with people in towns and cities. 4-H Clubs have an opportunity with the victory garden project to expand into urban areas and to include within their membership nonfarm boys and girls.

This year's gardening program includes the growing of vegetables, small fruits, grapes, and certain small-tree fruit varieties that are not too difficult to grow and that require a minimum of spraying. It also includes giving some attention to flowers and home-grounds beautification. The wars are not over yet and there must be no let-down in food production. However, before long perhaps we will be able to give more emphasis to flowers, lawns, and ornamentals.

4-H Clubs have an important part to play in this year's program. They can have gardening projects, give demonstrations, stage harvest shows, and conduct vegetable identification, insect and disease identification, grading, and other contests.

There are several kinds of home gardening 4-H Clubs, victory garden or general vegetable clubs, special crop clubs such as tomato clubs, flower clubs, and home-grounds improvement clubs.

In each of these the projects of individual members will need to be inspected and scored about twice during the summer. An exhibit should be made in most cases and a record book maintained. Final grading of the project might be on the basis of field score, exhibit, and record books with different weights attached to each.

Extension specialists in horticulture are always glad to be of whatever help they can in working with the leaders in giving service to clubs.

Last year's accomplishments in 4-H gardening were outstanding. Take the following example of a county 4-H sweet-corn club consisting of 20 members:



Average per member

Seed planted .....	2.1 pounds
Production .....	99.75 dozen ears
Value .....	\$31.25
Cost .....	\$ 6.78
Profit .....	\$24.47

Let's make the accomplishments of 1945 even greater than those of 1944.

ENTOMOLOGY

Entomological Activities Helpful in War and Peace

M. P. Jones  
Extension Entomologist

Former 4-H Club members and the brothers and sisters of club boys and girls are doing a wonderful job on the foreign battle fronts. Is everything possible being done here at home to fight an enemy that is ever present? Wars are destructive but periodic; whereas the destruction from insects is continuous in both war and peacetime. Unfortunately insects have never been conquered but are with us year after year to rob everyone of some part of his livelihood. It behooves each 4-H Club member to recognize his enemies and friends in the insect world in order to be able to fight his enemies and protect his friends.

Important reasons for controlling insect pests.

The need for food, fiber, and agricultural products will remain great for some time after the Axis is defeated. Therefore, insects must be controlled to get maximum production of much-needed supplies. The farmer's profit is derived from the difference between the cost of production and the selling price. The damage caused by insect pests often determines whether this difference will be a profit or a loss, and if a profit whether it will be great or small. As conditions get back to normal, products of higher quality will again command a higher price. Insect damage is one of the principal factors affecting quality. The set of many kinds of fruit and the seed of many kinds of plants are dependent on insects for pollination. In the absence of wild bees, the honeybee is invaluable. Honeybees well distributed in areas where fruits and seeds are grown pay big dividends as pollinators, and with proper care the honeybee will provide a good supply of nature's own sweet.

The old adage, "A penny saved is a penny earned," is no more applicable than in saving from insect damage that which we have produced, or the woolens, furs, etc., which we have purchased. It applies also to the wise purchase of insecticides.

#### Control measures.

Control measures for many insects are sufficiently simple to be carried out with ease by almost any club member. However, the control of some insect pests involves a rather intimate knowledge of the life history of the insect, the effect of weather on the insect and on control, and the choice of insecticides. Some of the most adaptable club members may undertake the more complicated entomological services, especially where the organization within the State is adequate to train the members. It is not expected that any one club member will carry out all the following suggestions, but among those listed are some that could be applied by almost any club boy or girl.

#### What club members can do.

1. Study insects at club camps.
  - a. Observe insects in native habitats about the camp.
  - b. Make short tours to gardens or fields to observe insects of economic importance.
  - c. Make collections and learn how to mount insects.
  - d. Fill out simple forms about insects from guides.
  - e. Exhibit results of work.
2. Participate in insect contests.
  - a. Make intensive studies of a certain number of insects.
  - b. Make collections of specific number of economic insects.
  - c. Label and group insects according to related kinds.
  - d. Stand oral quiz.
  - e. County winners compete with winners from other counties at State event.
3. Give method demonstrations on entomological practices such as:

- a. How to make surveys of insect populations.  
(Boll weevils, cotton flea hoppers; grasshoppers, adult and eggs; chinch bugs; European corn borer; pea aphids; and others.)
  - b. Proper method of mixing and applying insecticides.
  - c. Making and installing window and door screens.
  - d. Making flytraps.
  - e. How to sun, air, and store woolens and furs (clothes moth and carpet beetle control).
  - f. How to apply rotenone mixtures for cattle grub control.
  - g. How to apply control measures for various pests of poultry.
  - h. How to clean grain bins, prepare them for fumigation, and how to fumigate.
  - i. How to treat fence posts, bean poles, and tomato stakes to protect them against insects and decay.
  - j. How to treat buildings for termite control.
  - k. Destruction of grasshopper egg beds.
  - l. Construction of chinch bug barriers.
  - m. How to treat peach trees for borer control.
4. Conduct result demonstrations on insect control such as:
- a. Value of dusting cotton or other crops when insect situation warrants.
  - b. Effect of insect control in victory gardens.
5. Serve as demonstrators on better beekeeping practices such as:
- a. Method of building strong colonies in the spring by feeding pollen-soybean cakes.
  - b. Method of swarm control.
  - c. Method of installing supers.
  - d. Method of requeening.
  - e. Method of collecting pollen.
  - f. Placing bees in orchards, clover fields, and so forth, to show value of pollination by bees.



- g. Keeping demonstration colonies of bees to show value of modern practices.
6. Conduct insect surveys on:
  - a. Levels of populations of cotton insects, European corn borer, pea aphids, pea weevil, etc.
  - b. Locating concentrations of adult grasshoppers in late fall.
  - c. Locating grasshopper egg beds.
  - d. Distribution of European corn borer.
  - e. Emergence of codling moth to aid in timing sprays.
  - f. An area basis to determine levels of population and damage from the insect pests within the area.
7. Relay information relative to impending insect outbreaks, such as cotton leafworm, red spider, armyworms, grasshoppers, chinch bugs, pea aphids, bean beetle.
8. Make collections of insects, their life stages, and samples of damage.
  - a. Collections for personal use and as exhibits.
  - b. Collections for reference use by county and home agents.
  - c. Collections for museums in schools.
9. Prepare and display entomological exhibits.
  - a. Prepare exhibits consisting of:
    1. General insect collections.
    2. Damaged and protected material.
    3. Kinds of insects attacking different plants, livestock, or stored products (each member selecting different group).
    4. Colonies of live termites or ants.
    5. Kinds of insecticides.
  - b. Display exhibits at:
    1. Bank and store windows and grain elevators.
    2. County or State 4-H Club camps, round-ups, short courses, etc.
    3. Community, county, and State fairs.
    4. Schoolhouses.
10. Present playlets on entomological practices. Copies of playlets on a few subjects are available. Some that may be performed are on:

- a. Difficulties encountered in buying insecticides.
  - b. Bug indignation meetings.
  - c. Story of club member carrying on control project on a particular insect.
11. Do custom work on insect control.
- a. Treat cattle for grubs at certain fees per head.
  - b. Operate portable sheep-dipping vat.
  - c. Minor termite-control jobs.
  - d. Control to protect a certain number of victory gardens.
12. Organize for conducting entomological activities.
- a. To participate in surveys.
  - b. To relay information.
  - c. To do custom work.
  - d. To prepare exhibits.
  - e. To destroy breeding places of pests, such as mosquitoes and flies.
  - f. To participate in entomological contests.
  - g. Entomological clubs (general).
  - h. Apiculture.

Who did it.

A number of States have done some entomology club work. The following list of States that have conducted more than one phase of entomological club work is based on personal observations and State reports. The numerical and lettered designations refer to the foregoing general outline of "What club members can do."

Arkansas - 3-b; 11-a

Indiana - 1; 2

Iowa - 1-a, b & c; 3-a, b, d & f; 6-a

Kansas - 1; 3-b, d & f

Missouri - 1; 5; 12-g & h

New York - 2; 3-b

Oklahoma - 1; 3-a & f; 4-a; 5; 6-a; 8; 9-a-1, b-1, 2 & 3; 10; 12-g & h

Pennsylvania - 5; 10; 12-h

South Dakota - 1; 8; 9-a-1, 2 & 3, b-2; 10

Texas - 2; 3-a, b & f; 6-a; 8-a, b & c.

### Requisites to success.

Past experience has shown that the most successful work has been done where there was full cooperation between the county agent, the State 4-H Club department, and the extension entomologist. It has been demonstrated that the success of these entomological programs is dependent upon the county agent's close association with the club members, and unless the agent can visit the participating club member at least two or three times during the season, the activity is pretty likely to fail. At the time of the visit the agent must show that he has a good knowledge of the work, must check up on the progress, and must correct any errors before the club member has gone too far. Also he should utilize the participating club member and the information which he has gained. Likewise the State club leaders on their visits to the counties should guide and support the county agents.

Without proper entomological guidance the activity will fail. The entomologist must have confidence in the ability of the club members to carry on the activity. He must break down the project so that the part any one club member takes will be relatively simple. He must provide adequate guidance through direct contact and through illustrative and written material. Since the county agent is not a trained entomologist, it will be necessary for the extension entomologist to impress upon him the importance of entomology to 4-H Club members.

The outstanding club work that certain agents have done with insects shows that entomology fits profitably into 4-H Club programs.

### PLANT PATHOLOGY

R. J. Haskell

Extension Plant Pathologist

Plant pathology, the study of plant diseases and their control, is a subject of interest and importance to 4-H Club members. For maximum crop production good farmers must grow healthy crops and should know how to recognize and control the common diseases of those crops. To grow the best quality of vegetables, flowers, and house plants, home gardeners and housewives should have an appreciation of the various ills that affect their plants.

Plant pathology is a branch of biology that deals with the action of micro-organisms on plants, resulting in rots, blemishes, and other abnormal effects. It has to do with decays of vegetable products in storage. The study is closely related to that concerned with canning and home storage of foods of all kinds.

Therefore, it is helpful to boys and girls if they can obtain some knowledge in this field of science while still of club age. The subject



fits in well with agronomy and horticultural projects. When working with a crop or garden, 4-H'ers can learn something of the more common diseases of those crops. It also fits in well as a follow-up or advanced course of entomology, either at camp or at home.

Perhaps the most progress in the study of plant diseases and their control can be made with older youth. In States where work with senior groups is established it would be an excellent subject to take up. It would be of interest to young men and young women alike.

Clubs are doing a lot of excellent work in this field. There have been many fine demonstrations of the methods and value of certain control practices, such as seed treatment, resistant varieties, and seed certification. Certain Services to farmers have been rendered, such as the construction of seed grain treaters, seed testing, spraying, and dusting.

The success of work in this subject depends much on the interest and training of capable leaders well informed in biology. Such leaders are not too common but as time goes on there will be more and greater progress made.

State and county club agents will wish to seek out local leaders and enlist their aid and then, with specialists' help, take advantage of every opportunity for training, advising, and putting them to work.

## LIVESTOCK

C. D. Lowe

Extension Animal Husbandman

No segment of the civilian population is more conscious of the realities of the present war than 4-H Club members and other youth. It is from their ranks that millions of stalwarts have been drawn to form the great bulk of our military strength, and day by day this will continue until final victory is won. For this reason 4-H Club members need no admonition about the necessity for making 4-H projects truly war projects in the sense that they contribute directly to the war effort. They realize that it is no time for frills or other nonessential activities. The fact that more than 625,000 meat animals were involved in 4-H projects in 1943 is proof of the contribution they made to war meat needs that year.

And to a great extent 4-H members have been content to forego the thrills and other experiences associated with the exhibition of their calves, pigs, and lambs in public competition for the duration. Starting in 1944, 4-H Club members may receive a certificate of recognition and appreciation from the U. S. Army for contributions in meat production. This is the first and only junior club product so far to gain such recognition from the War Department. Boys and girls will be proud to earn these certificates that are signed by the Quartermaster General of the U. S. Army.

Assuming that the war continues on both major fronts through 1945, meat requirements are not apt to lessen materially from the 1944 needs of about 24 billion pounds.

In 1945 meat animal club work the following points justify emphasis:

1. Increase the size of the individual project so as to make a larger contribution to the commercial output of meat.
2. Give careful attention to feed utilization efficiency by making every pound of feed produce the maximum amount of needed end product. The feeding of cattle to an extremely high degree of finish, for example, is wasteful of feed, and such beef does not rate so high in our war food economy as does beef grading Good or Low Choice. Hogs should be fed to normal average weights rather than to excessively heavy weights.
3. Put emphasis on the essential factors of meat-animal production. The time, materials, and effort saved by concentrating on the practical phases of projects will be available for increasing the volume output.
4. In achievement recognition give more credit for what the member does in the field of efficient livestock production and less for what the animal itself contributes.
5. Develop the home-food supply potentialities of meat-animal projects. Meat for the family aids the diet and relieves commercial processing and transportation facilities of that much additional burden.
6. Consider the use of the knowledge and skills of experienced livestock club members in supervising or otherwise aiding the meat production enterprises of less capable operators, or those called to perform more direct war services.
7. Train additional club members for staging demonstrations in wartime meat production methods.
8. Encourage participation in and support of the activities of the National Livestock Conservation Program. Club members can aid by posting and distributing the literature of this agency, the general objective of which is to reduce wastes from poor production and marketing management, and from diseases and parasites. In the general fight against animal diseases, much essential information is wanting. We do not have definite statistical records on morbidity, mortality, or financial losses from such causes in farm animals. Dependable data are also lacking on either the general or sectional prevalence of many diseases. Club members can render a helpful service by cooperating with livestock sanitary authorities, animal health organizations, and practicing veterinarians in gathering information needed for developing a nation-wide vital statistics service on animal diseases.

## FAMILY MEAT SUPPLY

Suggestions for 4-H War Programs in 1945

K. F. Warner  
Senior Extension Meat Specialist

The usefulness of a home-raised meat supply for the family and the nation in wartime should be equaled or increased as the family and the nation approach the post-war period. Whatever the uncertainties of the future, one of the certainties is that farm families should be well fed. We can be equally sure that home-raised food will provide adequate nutrition no matter to what level cash income rises or falls.

Continued emphasis would seem desirable on:

1. Production, preparation, and preservation of home-raised meat, cured, canned, or frozen, preferably in quantities meeting the family's budgeted food needs.
2. Where labor continues short, 4-H Club teams could well learn and take over on a custom basis the preparation of meat for their own family and their neighbors, or--
3. They could develop demonstration teams that would explain the principal steps in the proper preparation of home-raised meats, including cutting for curing, boning for canning, and cutting and wrapping for freezer storage. Curing in itself makes an excellent demonstration.

## DAIRY

Suggested 4-H Demonstration Topics Bearing On  
The 1945 National 8-Point Dairy Program

A. B. Nystrom, J. B. Parker, R. C. Jones, W. E. Wintermeyer,  
Extension Dairy Specialists

1. Grow an abundance of high-quality roughage.  
Why rotation grazing pays on our farm.  
How we make grass and legume silage.  
Labor-saving feeding practices we follow on our farm.  
How we feed our dairy cows.  
How to have good pastures.
2. Balance your herd with your feed supply.  
Balancing the dairy feed budget.  
Adjusting size of herd to available feed supply.  
Full-fed cows make more money.



3. Keep production records on each cow in your herd.
  - Why or how I keep dairy production records.
  - How we face the facts of our records.
  - The basis for our breeding program.
  - How we bounced our boarders.
4. Practice sanitary and disease control methods.
  - Fly control in the dairy.
  - Use of the strip cup for detecting mastitis.
  - Prevention of calf scours.
  - Isolation of sick animals.
  - Clean quarters for calving.
  - Control of oxwarbles.
  - Control of screwworms.
5. Produce milk or cream of highest quality.
  - Clipping a dairy cow or heifer.
  - How we produce clean milk.
  - Cleaning and sterilizing dairy utensils.
  - How to keep the milking machine clean.
  - How to keep the separator clean.
  - How to use small-top milk pail.
  - How we made a milk cooler.
  - The use of a sediment tester.
  - Whitewashing buildings.
6. Study your labor conditions for possible savings.
  - How we milk in half the time.
  - Construction of a feed-alley truck.
  - Putting electricity to work on a dairy farm.
  - More pastures mean less labor.
  - Rearranging buildings and equipment.
7. Take care of your soil.
  - How to make a simple farm level.
  - How to lay out or maintain a contour strip.
  - How to prevent or stop gullyng.
  - How grass crops saved our hill farm.
  - The care and application of manure.
  - Rotation of crops.
8. Develop a sound breeding program.
  - What I look for in a pedigree.
  - The earmarks of a boarder cow.
  - How a dairy calf club helped our community.
  - How we helped organize a breeding ring.
  - How to select dairy cattle for type and production.
  - The value of the proved sire.

## POULTRY

### Suggestions for the 4-H Poultry Program in 1945

H. L. Shrader  
Extension Poultry Husbandman

The 4-H poultry clubs will continue their programs adapted to wartime conditions. When the call was issued in 1943 for an increase in poultry production the 4-H poultry clubs assisted in this increased production. During 1944 this goal was more than met and the poultry club members can give more attention now to the quality of stock rather than to a continued accent on quantity. Many 4-H Club members took over the management of the home flock as part of their activities. In this they were helping to meet the manpower shortage and continued the production of eggs and poultry meat so vitally needed for the armed forces. This included the regular chores, such as feeding, watering, raising young flocks, cleaning and packing of eggs. Many a club member spent long, tedious hours carrying out these necessary duties—a job, by the way, that normally would have been handled by older persons. It is fortunate indeed that the subject-matter instruction in their 4-H Club work had equipped them for stepping into this emergency. In doing this they frequently passed on information regarding poultry to other club members and their neighbors.

The versatility of the boys and girls in poultry club work will be demonstrated again by their construction of home-made equipment and the repair of present equipment. Owing to shortages of critical materials the equipment for carrying on poultry operations is not always available, but their club training in rebuilding comes in good stead. This feature of their club work will be continued.

The 4-H poultry club members will help also in the manpower shortage in culling poultry. In Wisconsin and Michigan special training courses were set up for club members and other young people so that the hen could be moved from the laying house to the market as soon as she ceased to be an economic producer. This culling work will be carried out on both a demonstration and a paid basis.

Many of the older club members will attend the training schools held in cooperation with the National Poultry Improvement Plan and become well-qualified in technical work such as blood testing and flock selection. They will assist also in the drive for lower poultry mortality put on by the National Poultry Advisory Council. The 4-H Club members contributed their share to the remarkable achievement of the poultry industry; a decrease of over 3 percent in mortality was obtained, and at the same time the rate of lay and the total number of producers was increased.

One very patriotic feature and worth-while contribution to the morale of the armed forces is carried on by the 4-H Club turkey raisers. These club members see to it that their turkeys are sold through commercial channels in time to have the turkeys reach those in uniform for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

## LAND-USE PLANNING

Virgil Gilman  
Extension Economist

Even though farm boys and girls live on the land, they frequently do not have a good bird's-eye view of land resources and how these resources are used in the community. A number of land-use planning activities can be carried on by young folks to help them get a community-wide view of the land resources on which they live.

Mapping present land use in terms of major crops, pasture land, and woodland, is an instructive piece of work. Mapping the boundaries of operating units is another. These two jobs done on a community basis show how the pattern of operating units is related to the pattern of land use, and suggest how individual farms are made up of combinations of different types of resources.

Land ownership can be mapped and studied. This activity helps to explain the lay-out of individual farms and calls attention to the existence of land leases, grazing rights, and private and public land-management functions.

Many farm production problems have a land-use angle that can be brought out by simple mapping. An excellent example is the showing of patches of noxious weeds on a community map as one step to aid a cooperative program of control.

The physical characteristics of local land resources--soil, water, grass, and timber--are worth much study. For example, in the West where water is very important, the mapping of the local drainage pattern, the measurement of stream flow, the operation of home-made rain gages, the measurement of irrigation water, and the keeping of records of water levels in wells all offer possibilities for worth-while work.

The pattern of land occupancy can be shown by spotting the location of farmsteads and farm population on a map. This device is helpful in studying the use of such facilities as roads and schools, appraising the possibilities for neighborhood and community cooperation, and uncovering work opportunities.

In carrying on such activities, boys and girls become acquainted with soil maps, highway survey maps, topographical maps, and other basic land-use planning materials. They get a community-wide view of local agriculture within which to orient such individual projects as those in crop and livestock production and soil conservation. Also, and very important, they become aware of the more complicated community-wide problems in land tenure, public services and facilities, land conservation and development, and farm organization that they must deal with as they grow into citizenship in the community.



## SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Some Suggestions for the 4-H Program in 1945

E. C. Hollinger, W. R. Tascher, J. V. Webb  
Extension-S.C.S. Conservationists

### A nation-wide program.

The wise use of soil and water resources is a concern of every citizen and particularly of farm and ranch people and of all agricultural and home economics workers. The joint programs of local people, State agencies, and the Federal agencies have the following major objectives which indicate the scope of soil and water conservation:

1. Use land according to its capability.
2. Make full use of growing vegetation, crop residues, and manures to replenish soil fertility and control erosion.
3. Employ needed mechanical practices for erosion control.
4. Manage water in relation to the land. Divert, store, irrigate, or drain as needed.
5. Properly relate the land use and soil conservation practices.

These objectives are related to all farm and ranch enterprises that require use of land and the management of farms and ranches. They involve the many different practices and structures used in soil and water conservation which vary widely in different States and communities. The experience of local farmers and the observation of agricultural workers should guide 4-H Club members in their soil conservation work.

### What 4-H Club members can do.

Whether as projects or activities the following are some of the things 4-H Club members can do. Younger club members can begin to learn the simpler things about the land and progress with their experience.

1. Land Studies. - Club members can study the lands of the community, especially the home farms or ranches, and become acquainted with soil character, depth, slope, extent of erosion, productiveness, climate, and the effects of various land uses as factors in land management. They can map the principal physical features of the farm or ranch and indicate areas where cultivated crops may be grown without severe erosion, and areas unsuited to cultivation but suited to permanent hay and pasture or for timber or wildlife. They can make soil tests, observe the effects of fertilizers and soil-building crops, and study the land deficiencies.
2. Conservation planning. - Club members can help to plan for land use, cropping, and conservation practices and the proper relation of various soil and water conservation practices to bring optimum yields and protect the lands. They can map the proposed land use of the farm and indicate the practices to be applied.

3. Applying practices. - Club members can help apply conservation practices on the farm or ranch and on the land used in their club projects. In this way they can learn to apply conservation practices and to construct devices for conservation. They can learn to use levels and to operate equipment. Club members can observe and record the advantages gained in the use of conservation practices on a tract of land as shown by decreased erosion, saving of labor and materials, increased production and profit, and in other ways.
4. Leadership and services. - Older club members can lead in rural youth activities in soil conservation, such as: Arrange for discussions, prepare educational exhibits, arrange for demonstrations or tours, or plan for effective use of specialist assistance. They can participate in public-speaking contests, write news stories for local papers, and participate in soil conservation district education and organization. When properly trained, they can do various jobs essential to successful conservation work which require skills, and can train other 4-H Club members.

#### 4-H Soil Conservation Projects and Activities

4-H soil conservation projects should be adapted to local needs. Projects for such work as (a) land-resource mapping, (b) farm conservation planning, (c) land study and discussion, and (d) production of plants and seeds for conservation plantings may be suitable for most communities. Projects for individual practices, such as (a) terracing, (b) strip cropping, (c) gully control, (d) planting kudzu or trees for erosion control, (e) constructing a pond, (f) stocking a pond with fish and managing it, and (g) many other projects may be well adapted to some localities.

Soil conservation projects of 4-H members can be carried on with success in soil conservation districts with the help of district supervisors or assistant supervisors. Soil Conservation Service personnel assigned to the districts can, from time to time, provide technical assistance to county extension agents and 4-H Club leaders.

#### Soil Conservation in 4-H agricultural projects.

Each 4-H project that involves the use of land (such as crops, garden, livestock) should provide for selection and treatment of land according to its capabilities and the needs of the project. Therefore, 4-H Club members should be guided in applying the conservation practices that are adapted to the land they are using in their projects.

In addition to the work done in any 4-H project, all club members should be guided in learning about the relation of soil fertility to the nutritive content of crops as well as to the efficiency of crop and livestock production. Soil conservation can be emphasized in various activities, such as team demonstrations; group discussions, 4-H posters and exhibits, and public-speaking contests. Training may be provided in 4-H meetings and camp programs by use of movies and other visual aids, and by observing the effects of erosion and the results of conservation work. Groups of 4-H Club members can help plan and care for "wasted areas" to provide for wildlife, recreation, and food production.

### Educational aids.

State 4-H Club workers and extension soil conservationists should carefully appraise the literature, project outlines, and methods employed in youth training and in guides for 4-H projects and activities in soil and water conservation. Special effort should be given to providing the most useful materials for this program. Study and discussion guides should be designed to develop a clear understanding of the relationship between soil productivity and rural family welfare, and to encourage parent-youth teamwork in soil conservation. In many places soil conservation is new in the 4-H Club program, and every good suggestion is needed to build this work constructively. Much assistance may be obtained from other Extension staff members and from workers of the Experiment Station, the Soil Conservation Service, and other agencies.

### Educational incentives and awards.

The interest shown in soil and water conservation by agricultural, civic, and commercial organizations should be so guided that educational opportunities and awards will encourage all young people to do constructive work in land husbandry along with their projects for production and farm home improvement. The national 4-H soil conservation contest is designed to encourage 4-H Club members to obtain an understanding of soil and water conservation and to apply the practices on the farm or ranch and in the home community. Various types of recognition and incentives available can be used to stimulate participation by club members locally and in counties and soil conservation districts. Such a plan for educational incentives and awards will be of interest to many local groups.

### Youth faces the conservation job.

The youth of today faces the responsibility of caring for land so that continued production of nutritious foods may be assured. The future food supply depends on land with fertile topsoil. Conservation farming preserves this topsoil, increases efficiency of production, and improves the nutritional value of crops.

When fertile topsoil is gone no human generation can restore it. The forces of nature would require hundreds of years to replace the topsoil even if those forces were not interrupted as they have been by man. However, man can work with the forces of nature to build and maintain productive soil. When the soil is maintained in place and good farming practices are followed, the growing plants convert elements from the soil and air into organic matter which provides a richer soil for future crops. Each generation in using the land should maintain its productivity. In the past each generation has left the soil resources less than it found them. Such a process will leave each successive generation poorer. Will the youth of our country face this question and make the practice of good land husbandry the custom throughout our country? The 4-H Clubs can help through direct participation as well as training and experiences which will cause them as citizens to appreciate the importance of soil and water conservation. They will be prepared, as adults, to participate fully in bringing about conservation on the land.



A local program in soil and water conservation is democracy in action. Progress depends on local farmers individually and in groups. About 1,200 soil conservation districts have been created in 45 States to facilitate local democratic action in land husbandry. Training in the principles of democracy can be facilitated by the participation of 4-H Club workers in the 4-H Club soil conservation program. The best possible guides and training should be provided for active and potential workers in these local 4-H soil conservation programs.

### FORESTRY

W. K. Williams  
Extension Forester

The production of forest products and the rebuilding of farm and community forest resources with an eye to the post-war future offer challenging opportunities for 4-H Club members. With this in view the following 4-H forestry suggestions are offered for consideration:

1. Production of fuelwood and pulpwood should continue at the maximum rate until the war ends. The cutting of sawlogs or other heavy timber products is not recommended for younger boys. Older youth engaging in this type of production should work along with adults for safety.
2. Tree planting is an interesting activity and is needed on many farms, especially on worn-out land too poor for other crops. Planting of farm shelterbelts protects the farmstead and aids food production. Memorial groves, school and community forests sponsored by 4-H Clubs may have a place in the community program.
3. Fire protection applies to both the farmstead and the farm woods. Club members can check fire hazards, organize fire patrols, assist volunteer fire-fighting crews, put up posters, solicit fire prevention pledges, and distribute literature on prevention and control.
4. The management of younger stands on the home farm with the assistance of a forester offers experience and cash income. A 4-H member may wish to manage 20 to 40 acres, protecting it from fire and conducting improvement operations as needed, having an understanding with his family that he will get the income from the timber products harvested.
5. The marketing of byproducts of the forest may be applicable in some States. Activities of this kind would include harvesting and marketing of Christmas greens, pine cones, tree seeds, black walnuts, meat nuts, and other products.

6. Wildlife activities dealing with game birds, fur-bearing animals, and fish, including those in farm ponds, stimulate much interest among 4-H Club members. Fish from the farm pond may prove a wholesome addition to the family diet.
7. State and county 4-H Club camps can be made more attractive by including conservation. These programs may include fire protection, soil and water conservation, forest and wildlife management, nature study, and outdoor craft.

### FARM FORESTRY

#### Farm Forestry Suggestions for the 1945 4-H War Program

A. M. Sowder  
Extension Forester

##### Tree planting.

This has long been a splendid 4-H project and is becoming increasingly important. In no other way can a farm home and environment be made so attractive with so little cash outlay and effort. Windbreaks and shelterbelts are desirable for protection to victory gardens, soils, crops, livestock, and the farmstead. Also birds are attracted to aid in insect control, and wildlife is benefited. 4-H forestry projects may include tree planting on school grounds or in community forests so that living memorials may be established for community benefit.

##### Rural fire prevention.

This activity continues to be one in which any effort expended pays huge dividends in the saving of life and property. 4-H Clubs have made valuable contributions to this project. The 10-point program suggested a year ago may well be continued. (See page 28 of "Some Wartime Guideposts for 1944 - 4-H Club Program," issued by Extension Service, U.S.D.A.)

##### Fish and wildlife propagation.

Increase in the production of fish and wildlife on the farms through 4-H Club work offers not only a healthy and interesting activity but furnishes a variety in the food supply on the farm table or at 4-H Club gatherings. Farm fishpond construction and trees and shrub plantings for wildlife are not difficult.

##### Christmas tree harvesting and distribution.

In sections of the country where Christmas trees and Christmas greenery can be produced this activity offers not only a profitable seasonal enterprise but builds morale among citizens and conserves soil resources.

### Conservation education.

This may include tree, shrub, and wildflower identification; bird study; fish and wildlife study; outdoor photography; handicraft; use of native woods and their selection for farm building construction; and other activities.

## AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

A. T. Holman  
Extension Agricultural Engineer

Organized 4-H Club work in agricultural engineering can be widely developed to achieve wholesome living in comfortable homes, on better farms, and with more efficient production and less drudgery. In scope, such improvement embraces social betterment, economic improvement, and the improvement of the physical plant--the land, the buildings, the power, and the machinery.

Agricultural engineering deals with the forces and materials of nature. It concerns their development, utilization, and preservation for the betterment of mankind--the individual, the family, and society.

Agricultural engineering should be a "natural" for 4-H Clubs because it reaches the Head, the Heart, the Hands, and the Health.

- Clear thinking and purposeful study are necessary to use power and resources intelligently.
- Great hearts and loyalty are needed to utilize our power and physical resources for the betterment of mankind.
- Hands need training in skill and craftsmanship to develop and operate the modern farm and to conserve the resources.
- Health needs protection with pure water, sanitary premises, comfortable homes, and safe conditions for working and living.

4-H Club boys and girls have innumerable opportunities to develop interesting and valuable projects or activities which lead direct to better farms, better farming, and better living. Following are examples of improvements that can be made by club members:

### 1. Farm Improvements -

Conservation of soil.  
Improvement of drainage.  
Installation of small irrigation systems.  
Repair, remodeling, and maintenance of farm buildings.



- Grading and improvement of farm roads.
- Repair and maintenance of fences.
- Building and installation of gates, floodgates, and stiles.
- Installation of water systems.
- Installation of electrical equipment.
- Installation of telephones.
- Checking and removal of fire hazards.
- Checking and removal of accident hazards.

## 2. Better Farming -

- Development and use of labor-saving equipment.
- Utilization of mechanical, electrical, and animal power to accomplish more timely and thorough work.
- Utilization of electric power and equipment for economy and efficiency in producing and processing farm products.
- Checking of production and harvesting losses.
- Improvement of processing and storage facilities.
- Installation of controls for preventing losses from rodents, weevils, and disease.
- Study of labor consumed in farm work and in chores, and the development of easier and more efficient methods of accomplishing the work.
- Reduction of losses of young pigs, poultry, and other creatures through the development and use of brooders and better shelters.
- Spraying and dusting of fruits and vegetables.
- Building of seed mixers and the treatment of seed.
- Repair and adjustment of sewing machines and other household equipment.
- Washington, cleaning, and servicing of the family car.

## 3. Better Living -

- Irrigation of gardens to produce more and better food.
- Installation and repair of screens for protection from insects.
- Protection of water supplies against contamination.
- Installation of septic tanks or other suitable equipment for the safe disposal of sewage and other wastes.
- Installation of pump or complete running water facilities.
- Building of incinerators.
- Building of closets, cupboards, chests, cabinets, benches, or other helpful aids.
- Weather stripping and insulation of houses for comfort.
- Installation of improved electrical equipment, and lighting, heating, and ventilating equipment.
- Building or installation of farm refrigerators.
- Repair and finishing of furniture.
- Repair and painting of houses.
- Checking and removal of fire hazards.
- Checking and removal of safety hazards.
- Building of lawn and garden furniture.
- Building of hotbeds and coldframes.

#### 4. Community Activity -

- Building or improving of 4-H Club cabins.
- Maintenance of community facilities--cabins, parks, schools, churches, cemeteries, community buildings.
- Preventive control of mosquitoes through the patrol and oiling of drainage ditches and stagnant waters.
- Checking of community fire hazards, and the organization of rural fire-fighting companies.
- Checking of accident hazards, and activities to remove the hazards.
- Testing of pressure gages on pressure cookers.
- Development and operation of community canning plants.

Many of the general activities listed could be subdivided to include many types of development.

Effectiveness in the development of such activities depends largely on effective local 4-H Club leadership. There seems to be a need for facilities to train local leaders; otherwise the leaders cannot inspire and guide the individual members and the clubs. Such leadership training should include the utilization of the principles and practices of agricultural engineering for the physical, economic, and social improvement of farms and communities, with the ultimate objective of improving the health and increasing the happiness of the farm family, and the maintenance of a community spirit of high order.

#### GRAIN MARKETING

W. B. Combs  
Marketing Specialist

4-H Club members have joined with adult farmers in making possible the greatest production of food in our history. Many 4-H Clubs have a project for their members called "Feed a fighter in '44," and will use it again for '45.

Boys have become men overnight as they have taken the places on the farm of those leaving for the armed forces. Girls also have taken men's places in filling jobs on the farm.

Most of us have been so busy producing food that little time is left to consider how best to dispose of what we raise. With a few exceptions, it has been easy to sell farm products. Because of the unusual demand there is a temptation to cut on quality. This may be justifiable except where the storage and keeping quality of the product are involved. Every pound of food that spoils is a loss to someone. The grain that heats in the farm bin or elevator won't supply any bodily heat to the soldier in the front lines.

So let's look occasionally beyond our production effort and see if we are marketing good usable food products that someone wants and needs.

Some projects that might help us in this endeavor are:

1. Efficient assembly of farm products in the community, for carlot shipment, with a minimum use of transportation equipment.
2. Prevention of storage losses on the farm and in country elevators.
3. Treating grain to destroy insects.
4. Premiums and discounts at terminal markets and in price-support programs.
5. Local market premiums for quality: Do they involve costs that exceed the premium?
6. Cost accounts for a grain crop produced and marketed.
7. Trip to nearby grain elevator, flour mill, or oil processing plant to study market demands for quantity and quality.
8. Survey of storage and grade losses in the community and suggested program to limit the losses.
9. Study of seed selection, seed treatment, and proper cultivation and harvesting methods.
10. Learning to make a few simple grading tests, as weight per bushel and dockage determination, and demonstrate before a group of members.
11. Learning how to adjust a combine or thresher to prevent cracking the grain or seeding the land with weeds.

Projects should be concentrated on needed crops such as soybeans, flaxseed, feed grains, or peanuts, selected from crops and varieties adapted to the county.



## MARKETING SUPPLIES AND CONTAINERS

Paul J. Findlen  
Extension Economist

Containers will continue to be scarce--especially new wooden and fiber containers for fresh fruits and vegetables, meats, and dairy and poultry products--largely because lumber and veneer supplies are restricted and labor is scarce.

The problem can be solved through the re-use of second-hand containers. As in the past several years, apportionment of new supplies will give due regard to the suitability of used containers for the various products. Successful action has been taken in getting satisfactory rates established to make possible the return of used wooden containers from the terminal markets to producing areas.

The egg-case situation is tight and the fiber cases, now used in considerable numbers, are not very satisfactory. Poultry has been packed in used fruit boxes and baskets of various types. Boxed meat has been packed in fiber. The whole wooden-container field is competitive and no one segment can be solved independently of the rest.

No great further increases in the numbers of fruit and vegetable containers salvaged for re-use can be relied upon, but maximum results of the current programs can be attained only by continued effort.

4-H Club members have an opportunity to assist in this effort, especially in the smaller cities and towns. Even though a farm uses only a few bushel baskets, hampers, or boxes in the marketing of farm products locally, it will be advantageous to collect or purchase these needed containers during the winter and spring months.

In these times of labor shortages, growers will not always be able to buy reconditioned second-hand packages from dealers in the cities. Thus there is an opportunity for 4-H Club members during rainy days and spare time to re-sort and repair containers.

## THE USE OF OUTLOOK INFORMATION BY RURAL YOUTH

Hermon I. Miller  
Extension Economist

No division of the farm population should find the use of outlook information more profitable to them than farm youth. They have their whole lives ahead of them, and a large proportion of them have the sincere desire to be successful farmers. Whereas established farmers make use of outlook

largely to determine short-time or year-to-year operating plans, the younger generation in addition to this interest in outlook information must also do much broader planning.

It seems that rural youth should be interested in outlook information of three types.

First, the supply and demand situation and the yearly changes in the general economic conditions as they might affect the profitableness of specific 4-H Club projects.

Second, economic considerations important to the decision as to whether to farm or follow some other avocation. If farming is their choice, what type of farm should they operate and what kind of operating unit should they establish?

Third, whether to buy or rent. If they want to own rather than rent, should they buy immediately or wait until land prices are more favorable for purchasing?

Rural youth is interested in the same type of short-time outlook information as are adults. They are interested in those factors that will influence the price of, and profit from, specific enterprises. In deciding upon the choice of a vocation, however, rural youth will have to consider comparative returns from farming and other lines of business. This involves a study of the current and long-time prospects for farming in contrast with returns from other vocations and a weighing of all the advantages and disadvantages of the different ways of life. It involves also the returns for different types of enterprise on farms, and the farm management considerations important to the organization of successful farms of different types. Trends in land values, rental arrangements, and the availability and cost of credit are important considerations which should receive attention in deciding whether to buy or rent a farm.

#### REPORT

##### Outlook Conference in Relation to 1945 4-H Club Programs\*

Kenneth W. Ingwalson  
Field Agent, 4-H Club Work

The Outlook Conference clearly indicated that many economic and social forces are at work that have a definite relationship to the 4-H Club members and other young people who could be enrolled under the 4-H Club banner. The indications are that these forces may--

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\* Implications of the future economic trends in relation to 4-H Club work as gleaned by a committee of State 4-H Club leaders and Federal 4-H Extension staff workers attending the 22d Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference, November 13 to 18, 1944, Washington, D. C.

1. Influence the kind of projects and activities that they should engage in as 4-H Club members.
2. Affect the kind of production, marketing, and homemaking problems that their families will have to face and deal with.
3. Tend to mold the kind of economic and political society in which they as adults will live.
4. Affect the general form and direction of the whole 4-H Club program, if club work continues to address itself to leadership and citizenship development of youth through programs geared to the solving of underlying problems affecting farm and family life.

The extent of these influences will vary greatly by States and regions. In fact, such influences will be distinctly different from farm to farm and from member to member.

The Committee therefore recommends that it would be desirable -

1. For State 4-H Club staff members to plan an early conference with the members of the economic (farm and home-management) staffs and production specialists. The purpose would be to ascertain the more important basic problems in farming and homemaking and the trends that will influence agricultural and public policy in the respective States, particularly in relation to their effect on young people.
2. To determine the shift of emphasis needed in the 4-H Club program in the State from a short-time as well as a long-time point of view.
3. To discover methods of teaching that are consistent with the interests and needs of the 4-H Club age group (10 to 20 years old) and young farmers and homemaking groups (20 to 30 years old) including techniques of planning in the communities, type of organization needed, achievement devices, and incentives that are suitable.

The Committee feels that 4-H Club work can continue to make a large contribution to the war effort, and also provide for a fuller development of young people by helping them to understand the many economic and social forces at work affecting their own immediate and future welfare in keeping with 4-H Club objectives.

Examples of the more specific trends in each main category referred to are as follows:



1. Influence on kinds of projects and activities.

"We are going to need virtually all the food that will be available during 1945."

-- J. P. Cavin, Associate Head, Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"The food-production job for next year will be as important to the war and to the peace as it was in 1944. Some shifts in the pattern of production will be needed in line with changing demand situations, but the total needs will continue to be great. We must make certain that we have plenty for our allies and for relief needs. To allow a margin of safety in case of adverse weather, and to assure maintenance of our reserve stocks, we will need to plant about the same total acreage as in 1944. We cannot risk the possibility of a shortage. We are planning to have enough in total, with full consideration for all factors, and we know we can count on farmers and ranchers to meet the necessary goals."

-- Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator.

"Current civilian supplies of canned vegetables are sufficient to meet demand but noncivilian requirements from the 1944 pack are of such magnitude that civilians may have reduced supplies before the 1945 pack becomes available along the middle of the year."

-- National Food Situation, October 1944. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Though total goals will vary from State to State, the following emphasis is being called for nationally:

Hogs. - Slight increase over 1944.

Beef. - Increase needed.

Milk production. -- Slight increase over 1944.

Egg production. - Decrease of about 18 percent desirable.

Cotton. - Decrease; drastic reductions needed after the war. Soon cotton States may wish to study situation carefully.

Fruit. - More needed.

Victory gardens. - Every farm should have a large garden. Every nonfarm family with sunny, fertile ground or community plot should have a garden. Because 4-H gardens are so closely related to food supply, health, and nutrition, as well as being a teaching device, gardens should be actively stressed.

Tomatoes. - Large increase in canning-house tomatoes needed.

Lima beans. - Increase needed.

Wheat, rye, and rice. - Decrease asked for.

Farm labor. - Will continue "tight." Young people will be needed again.

Clothing. - Conservation and care continue to be the keynote. When new materials arrive, 4-H members should know how to select quality and consider their needs in relation to needs of entire family.

Food preservation. - Both canning and freezing should be emphasized. Drying and brining should be included when practicable.

Selection and food preparation. - Keeping 4-H score card for foods and health habits should be correlated with the nationally featured basic seven foods.

Home-grounds beautification. - Several years of neglect are beginning to show effect. Should we begin to re-emphasize this work?

Health. - This is regarded as a primary need of all people, and should be stressed increasingly by all groups and agencies.

On the usual-sized projects it is evident that the effort to make possible for all youth participation in the food production and conservation program is still sound. This is a matter of helping them feel that they have an important part in winning the war. The project or demonstration still remains as a sound teaching device--as a laboratory at home. The opportunity to help young people learn economical, efficient, and better ways of doing things is more important than ever. Young men and women with large projects involving large amounts of capital would benefit by having the facts on probable costs, prices, and margins available before deciding on the types and size of projects they may wish to undertake. We suggest also that the following approaches be carefully explored as new projects or activities:

(1) Work-simplification.

Can we help more youth apply some of the many principles of work efficiency and labor-saving devices?

(2) Farm-family financial planning.

Can we encourage more parents to provide an opportunity for 4-H members to take their place in family planning work?

(3) Farm-management planning.

Can we help more 4-H members make a contribution to the whole farm operation, using good farm-management principles?

(4) Father and son partnerships.

Does not this field offer a particularly good opportunity for the 4-H group from 15 to 20 years old as well as in the young farmer group 20 to 30 years old?

(5) Hay and permanent-pasture work.

With a shift to more grassland farming, does this not offer a challenge to those 15 to 21 years old and to young farmer groups as demonstrators?

(6) Home industries as well as home recreation.

The 4-H Club members have many opportunities for service to their families and communities, as well as for their own self-development through the home industries program. Their skills will be greatly needed to help the members of their families returning from military service in making readjustments. Their enthusiasm for promoting better home recreation will be needed. They can be a great help to the entire family by making, conserving, and reclaiming furnishings that will make the home more attractive and comfortable.

The demonstration program continues to have an opportunity to gear in with real production and marketing problems, such as -

1. Culling flocks.
2. Preparation of nutritious meals, particularly consumption of dairy products.
3. Paint and repair of buildings.
4. Proper use and care of home appliances.
5. Demonstrations in the 8-point dairy program.
6. Care and repair of clothing.
7. Canning and freezing of fruits, meats, and vegetables.
8. Simplifying farm chores.
9. Using power to save manpower.
10. Safety in the home, and on the farm and highway.
11. Health topics.

Obviously, the young men and women best equipped to face the future will be those who: Have learned to work with others; have acquired basic habits of thrift and initiative; have been stimulated to find and use all the facts; use efficient and modern methods; and have learned to appreciate



the import of world affairs on their own welfare. This implies a renewed emphasis on sound 4-H Club principles in connection with the solving of larger problems of the day and helping to prepare youth to meet the situations in which they will find themselves in the future.

2. Production, marketing, and homemaking problems affecting the farm family.

"The year 1945 will be the fifth successive year war dominates American agriculture. Even with a European victory early next year, the demand for the food and fiber output of American farms will continue at a high level. Military food requirements in the Pacific will be greater than ever, over-all civilian demand is expected to continue above pre-war levels, and foreign relief and export needs may assume large proportions. This demand, together with Government price supports, means farmers will again be assured favorable prices for their 1945 output. But 4 years of record production have brought about record stocks of many agricultural commodities. In some cases, these stocks will exceed probable demand, in others demand will far exceed supply. And so, rather important production shifts are in prospect for 1945."

-- Quoted from November 1944 issue of the Agricultural Situation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, B.A.E.

"With significant changes likely to occur in the effective supply and demand situation for certain agricultural commodities after V-E Day, the problem of maintaining support prices for agricultural commodities until 2 years after the war at the levels fixed by Congress may very well be a much more difficult task than the problem of maintaining maximum prices for these commodities at the levels specified by Congress. On the other hand, some agricultural commodities will undoubtedly continue to be in short supply for some time after V-E Day. With respect to these commodities, the problem of maintaining maximum prices will continue to confront us. These problems of price floor and price ceilings are closely related, and factors directly affecting one are of vital importance to the other."

-- R. H. Shields, Solicitor, War Food Administration.

Many large issues facing the farm family may not materially affect the club member's project directly. However, many questions will be discussed around the family table to which youths can make an intelligent contribution. For example, the dairy farmer may be asking, What effect will a possible surplus of dried whole milk have on my market? The poultrymen may be exploring, What will be the market for dried eggs when the armed services curtail demands? The cotton grower may be wondering what will become of his market, in view of the nylon- and rayon-producing capacities available. The fruit and vegetable grower will be wondering what he should do about production, with dehydration curtailed, freezing plants not yet to capacity, and demand not likely to absorb all produce from expanded production capacity. Can young people lead the way to sound shifts in agriculture by demonstrating new crops and progressive cultural methods?

What shall we do about production goals? What will our net income be? What kind of farm machinery shall we buy? For what household equipment should our savings be expended? These are examples of hundreds of questions farmers and their families will be asking. Does this, then, lend itself to further rounding out of the club program by providing youth with the kind of information vital to their families' welfare? Experience has shown that the 15- to 21-year age-group is vitally interested in such questions. The young farmer groups, like those above club age, are actively concerned. Family tension will be in evidence as anxiety for boys in service increases, as re-conversion brings on temporary unemployment, and as talks of peace pervade the family table. May not the older boy and girl help with adjustment problems if they have been given a feeling of security, or have shared in the confidence of the family plans? Would outlook subject matter, written with appeals for club members, be useful? Could special outlook discussion sessions be included in their year's program? Could representative young people be included in goals meetings?

Implied in the entire long-time outlook is the whole question of whether or not a young man should choose farming as a vocation. And if so, how best can he get started? Such questions as, What are the features of a good father-son partnership? or How can I choose a good farm to rent? are examples of real issues confronting the older 4-H age group. Just as important are the questions: What shall I do with my war savings? How can I improve our farm home? The air will be full of plans on rural housing. What can older 4-H boys and girls do in making building plans, learning building skills, refinishing and papering rooms?

### 3. Kind of economic and political society of the future.

The Committee realizes that the shape of things to come cannot be predicted. Rural people have a large stake in that future. In a democracy a well-informed public is the fountainhead for State and National policies adopted. Youth, intelligently prepared to discuss the basic issues, can be a vital influence in maintaining government by the people.

Various meetings at the Outlook Conference indicate that basic questions of post-war policy need to be faced by young people as well as by adults. For instance: Should Government establish basic wage policies to assure maintenance of industrial income? Should production be based on minimum nutritional standards guaranteed for all people? Should crop insurance be continued and extended? Should jobs be guaranteed for all? What types of governmental control are needed? Can world peace be achieved without free trade? Should taxation be used as an instrument for economic control rather than a simple device for procuring revenue?

Furthermore, the world will be a smaller one after VE-Day. World problems will be real in every community. Older youths will want to feel a part of a large and important group doing significant things. The art of working and living with his neighbors will loom even more important than previously. What about the church, the civic organization, and youth's responsibility toward them as community institutions?



Since 4-H Club work has always accepted the challenge to build youth for tomorrow, are there ways in which basic issues of public policy can be discussed with leaders of older members, and thus contribute to the further building of leadership? The Committee believes that such materials need to be factual and unbiased.

4. General form and direction of 4-H work.

As already indicated, the Committee feels that the findings of the Outlook Conference are important in the further development of 4-H Club programs. Clearly, shifts of emphasis in program content and program planning are constantly necessary. Furthermore, methods of organization and teaching need to be adjusted in varying degrees in different States if club work is to help youth deal with large farm and home problems in a realistic fashion.

For instance, will more self-determination of programs be needed locally? Will 4-H groups need to be organized more on a community basis, coeducationally, for the 15- to 21-year-olds? Should we redefine the "club project" as a teaching device as well as for a "basis for membership"? Are special types of letters, flyers, folders, and bulletins, called for? Will special kinds of leaders and sponsors be needed? What kind of leader training will fit the situation? What events will motivate thinking in these larger spheres?

Finally, the Committee heartily commends the Federal Extension Service for planning to prepare Guideposts for 4-H Club Leaders, which this year is to include economic implications by subject-matter groupings.

We further commend those responsible for inviting State Club leaders to attend the Outlook Conference.

We further recommend that this plan become an established policy, in order that those assigned to report to all State 4-H leaders may adequately plan and prepare for the responsibility such a privilege carries. We believe that both men and women representing different regions should be invited on a rotating basis.

Respectfully submitted:

Mildred Murphey, New Jersey

Robert Davison, Vermont.

William Palmer, Ohio.

Erwin H. Shinn, Field Agent, 4-H Club work,  
Southern States.

Gertrude Warren, Organization, 4-H Club work,  
Chairman.

Kenneth W. Ingwalson, Field Agent, 4-H Club work,  
Western States, Secretary.



THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE  
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DISCOVERY OF THE COUNTRY BY  
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, TO THE  
PRESENT TIME.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

IN TWO VOLUMES.  
THE FIRST VOLUME, CONTAINING  
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